

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

No. 2187.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. POESNECKER, Esq.
N. A. SIBBS, Esq.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$50 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Underigned
(if requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1889.

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY
OF
WINTER COATINGS TWEED, and DRESS SUITING, TROUSERINGS and
ULSTER TWEEDS.
A very stylish selection.
OUR OUTFITTING STOCK IS ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.
QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.)
Hongkong, 14th January, 1889.

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE bought at an IMMENSE REDUCTION the balance of the BON MARCHE STOCK
and are offering for one week only at exceptionally LOW PRICES.
The stock consists of:—Novels, Music, Microscopes, Aneroid Barometers, Stereoscopes,
Monocles, Views, Cigar Holders, Pipes, Fiddle Strings, Banjo, Tamboreen, Bones, Pocket Books,
Bags, Flasks, Glass Ware, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 9th March, 1889.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 22, ELGIN STREET.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
Straight Cut
Three Castles Tobacco.
Myrtle Grove
Golden Cloud
Amber Tipped Cigarette Paper.
10,000 Cheap Light Literature, 25 cents per vol.
Macgregor's Engineer's Almanack.
Hutton's Engineers' Handbook.
Seaton's
Roller Mill Almanack.
Inman's Nautical Tables.
Deacon's Legal Handbook.
The Bridal Bouquet.
Oil and Water Colour Boxes.
New Art Handbooks.
New Piano by Collard & Collard.
" " Kirkman.
" " Strauss.
Concertinas.
Cheap Commercial Envelopes.

W. BREWER'S CHEAP PRINTING OFFICE, Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

RECENT WORKS RELATING TO CHINA AND JAPAN.
REIN'S INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN.
Dyer Ball's How to Write Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's Cantonese made easy.
Dyer Ball's How to Write the Radicals.
Dyer Ball's Easy sentences in Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's English and Chinese Vocabulary.
Giles' Chinese without a teacher.
Giles' Chuang Tse-Taoist Philosopher.
Carle's Life in Corea.
Howarth's History of the Mongol.
Little's Through the Yangtze Gorges.
James' Manchuria.
Boulger's History of China, 3 vols.
Mrs. Gordon Cumming's Wanderings in China.
The Curse of Koshin by Hon. Lewis Winfield.
William's Middle Kingdom, 2 vols.
Giles' Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio.
Ballan's Notes from my Chinese Scrap Book.
Ng Shan's Book of Chinese Games of Chance.
Oucham's Historical Atlas of China.
Steven's Around the World on a Bicycle, (the chapters relating to China and Japan are very
interesting.)
Agents for the Publications of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

ARE NOW SHOWING IN THEIR
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A SPLENDID Assortment of NEW FURNITURE just received from their Factory, com-
prising:—DRAWING ROOM SUITES, DINING ROOM SUITES, BED ROOM
SUITES, MANTELS and OVERMANTLES, SIDEBOARDS, DINNER WAGONS, DINING
TABLES, WRITING DESKS, FANCY TABLES, FANCY CHAIRS, OFFICE CHAIRS,
EASY CHAIRS, MUSIC CABINETS, &c., &c.
FURNITURE Recovered Equal to new.
UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.
HOUSES PAINTED and DECORATED in the latest Home styles; for Designs and
Estimates apply to the MANAGER.

JUST LANDED.
1,000 Pairs of LACE CURTAINS at Manufacturers' Prices.
ART MUSLINS for CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS in great variety.
HINK'S IMPROVED PATENT SAFETY LAMPS.
BEDSTEADS & BEDDING, FENDERS & FIRE IRONS.
EARTH CLOSETS, PASTEUR and OTHER FILTERS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD HONGKONG, 12th March, 1889.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAS JUST UNPACKED A QUANTITY OF NEW GOODS
INCLUDING
NEW DINNER SETS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. LAMPS.
CUTLERY. JINRICKSHA LAMPS.
GARDEN TOOLS. FANCY COIR MATTING.
PLAIN COIR MATTING. VEGETABLE SEEDS.
LAWN GRASS SEEDS.
NEW FIRE GRATES.
&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1889.

Notices of Firms.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of
Mr. JAS. R. COUGHTRIE, from the
Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has
been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the
Company,
P. RYRIE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned has this day been
appointed SECRETARY to the above
Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. WALKER,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MEIER has been authorized to
sign our Firm from this date.
KRUSE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889.

MITSU BISHI COLLIERY AGENCY.

ON and after the 1st proximo Mr. H. U.
JEFFRIES will assume charge of this
Agency.
H. J. H. TRIPP.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1889.

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"NINGCHOW"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns,
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before
NOON, on the 23rd inst., or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined on the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd
inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M.,
TODAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI,
AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"DECCAN"
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW,
the 21st inst., at NOON.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1889.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
(VIA INLAND SEA).
THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Davies, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on the 22nd March.
This Steamer has superior Passenger Accom-
modation.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1889.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship
"TAISANG,"
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 P.M., instead
of as previously advertised.
This Steamer has superior First Class Accom-
modation, specially constructed to meet the
requirements of tropical climates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient demand
offers.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KHIVA"
will leave for the above places on SATURDAY,
the 23rd March, at NOON.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1889.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"TEVIOT"
Corkindale, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Port, about the 26th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship
"PREUSSEN,"
Captain C. Pohle, will leave for the above
Port about 24 hours after arrival with the
outward German Mail.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship
"GENERAL WERDER,"
Captain W. von Schumann, will leave for the
above Ports on or about the 23rd instant.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/4 A. I. American Ship
"PACTOLUS,"
Burnham, Master, will leave for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1889.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on SUNDAY, the 31st March, at
DAYLIGHT, taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, and Demerara, and
ports in Mexico, Central and South America
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return.....350.00
available for 6 months.....325.00
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....350.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-
WERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANT,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC
PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, HAMBURG,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 14th day of April, 1889,
at 10 A.M. the Company's Steamship
"PREUSSEN," Capt. C. Pohle, with MAILED
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.
Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m., on the 13th of
April, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on
board) they must be left at the AGENT'S Office.
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

Mails.

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM- SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd March,
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and the same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return.....350.00
available for 6 months.....325.00
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....350.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALT, GIBRAL- TAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSTAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"KAISAR-I-HIND," Captain R. F. Briscoe,
with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this Port for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY
AND SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th
March at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo, and General Cargo
for London will be conveyed via Bombay with-
out transhipment, arriving one week later than
by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA,"
3,651 Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander,
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.,
via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY,
the 4th April, at NOON.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and
at Vancouver with San Francisco and Pacific
Coast Ports by the regular Steamers of the
Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other
Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.).....\$160.00
To San Francisco.....175.00
To all Common Ports in Canada.....250.00
and the United States.....300.00
To Liverpool.....300.00
To London.....305.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports in the United States, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to
Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 3rd April.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and
should be marked to address in full; and the
same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the
day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1889.

belongings to their homes, hoping to get something to eat till the wheat is ripe. Such persons beg the privilege of occupying any unoccupied buildings, such as warehouses, &c., and many of them make their abode in temples. By lay they roam about in bands of considerable size, and it is greatly to the credit of the Chinese that they have given food so liberally to support so many persons. In many cases, however, there is much disturbance, because the number of applicants for food is so great that it would require all the time of one person to wait on them. At the present stage, the aid afforded by foreigners must be very slight to each applicant or it will have the inevitable effect of making a great body of most distressing cases, which there is no adequate means of relieving, and the Chinese will promptly withdraw from their previous generosity, on the ground that if the rich foreigners take it up it is useless for natives to trouble themselves about the matter. Aside from the usual sporadic relief, which the Chinese annually extend to all applicants on the eighth of the twelfth moon, we hear of very little done for the swarms of famishing refugees. At the provincial capital there is a yearly attempt to do a little toward relieving a small part of the misery which is collected there. In the sub-prefecture of T'ê Chou, at the north-west corner of the province, there are two relief yards each year, but the number relieved appears to be a fixed one, and it is complained that the great mass of the poor is not sufficient to support life, and many who have gone there prefer to take their chances in ordinary begging. At Tung S'ing Chou, in the prefecture of T'ui An, there is another establishment of this sort, where wheat cakes have been served out. With these exceptions we do not hear of any organized relief, though it is quite possible that there may be other places of the same sort. It is confidently expected that the population of the southern prefecture of Ts'ao Chou, never law-abiding in good years, will be sure to issue forth in bands to commit robbery in such a starvation year as this. But such is the entire lack of communication between adjacent parts of the same province, that nothing whatever is known in this region as to what may be taking place only a hundred miles to the south. The proclamations which were issued in the late Autumn forbidding the export of grain to other districts were of course enforced for a short time, and as is usual in such cases were made the basis for extortions by the yamen underlings from grain merchants. But at present it does not appear that any attention is paid to them. The singular absurdity of such proclamations, from the point of view of political economy, does not strike the Chinese, who never heard of political economy. But the practical incompatibility with the classical dictum that within the Four Seas all are brethren, is obvious to the dullest intellect. The principle that every tub must stand on its own bottom is a well recognized basis of Chinese society. A man who calls himself a scholar from the province of Honan, and who lives within seventy or eighty miles of the great breach, was asked the other day as to the progress of Wu Ta-ch'eng in his arduous task, and replied simply that he knew nothing whatever of it, as he had never thought to inquire. Yet his home was in a large market-town at which all supplies for the river works, coming from the north, must be debarked. The winter has fortunately not been a severe one, and there have been several falls of snow, so that the prospect for the next wheat crop is excellent.—N. C. Daily News.

BUDDHISM.

(A paper read by Mr. Shioda, Japanese Minister to Peking, before the Peking Oriental Society.) The Buddhist religion was introduced into Japan for the first time by the Korean mission sent by the King of Hsiao-Sai, Fa-chi (Korea was divided at that time into three little kingdoms viz: K'ai, Fa-chi, and Shin-lo) in the 15th year of the Emperor Kin-mei Ching-ming, corresponding to 552 years A.D. The chief of the mission was a man named Nuri-su-chi who brought over with him an image of Buddha together with many Buddhist books translated into Chinese. Thus the introduction of that religion into Japan took place 487 years later than in China, where it was introduced in the reign of the Emperor Ming of the dynasty Hsueh, corresponding to 65 years A.D. Corea was at that historical epoch in many other respects in the position of a medium of communication between Japan and China until Japan had begun to communicate directly with China. The Korean Mission above mentioned came over to Japan with the object of strongly recommending the Emperor Kin-mei to adopt Buddhism as a national religion, as they stated that they were fully convinced as to the superiority of that religion over any other that might exist in this world, and of which even such great men as Ch'ao Kung, or Confucius, never had any conception. It is therefore, said they, destined in the future to become the universal faith from which an unbounded amount of all kinds of happiness is to be bestowed upon the whole of mankind.

The Emperor was highly gratified with the recommendation set forth by that Mission, but not without much hesitation began taking the decisive step for adopting it.

The question as to the advisability of adopting it as a national faith was then much discussed and finally submitted to the decision of the Cabinet Council. Opinion was much divided. The chief of the party favouring the adoption was a man called Sogano-Iname and those heading the opposition party were Monobe-Okoishi and Nakaoimi-kawako. The Emperor seemed to be obliged to listen to the counsel of the opposing party and had decided that the idol brought by the Korean Mission should be given to Sogano-Iname, who had shown himself to be much interested in the view of adopting Buddhism. He had then soon after built the church for the worship of the idol in some part of the Province of Yamato and thenceforward everything tended to show that the newly introduced religion was gaining gradual ascendancy.

About this time a certain kind of epidemic was raging in different parts of the country, from which many thousands of people were suffering and perishing. This occurrence of *contumelia* had given an opportunity to serve as a pretext for the opposing party to raise at once a loud cry, proposing to say that Providence had sent down this terrible calamity in order to mark its high displeasure and to so punish the people of the land for the inclination already shown to embrace against Divine will a strange religion.

This protest raised on the part of the opposition had soon shown much influence at least in the Imperial Court; so much so that the idol given to Soga was ordered to be taken out in order to be burned and the ashes be thrown into the river Horiye in the Province of Naniwa (Osaka).

This is briefly the state of things when Buddhism was introduced into Japan at the outset. Notwithstanding all kinds of opposition and attack to which it has constantly been submitted either politically or otherwise, nothing could materially prevent it from gaining its gradual yet powerful influence which was then beginning to develop, and diffusing among the mass of people as to ultimately become almost the national religion, uprooting everywhere Shintoism.

In course of the conversation which took place afterwards, the missionaries of the same

subject, Mr. Shioda made a few more remarks which are worth reproducing here as they are highly interesting. He said:—Towards the 4th year of Gen Kei (Yuan Ching), corresponding to 880 years A.D., one of the Imperial Princes of the Emperor Hei Jo (Ping Cheng) named (Kao-yueh-chin-wang) who came to China and resided for over 20 years in the city of Chang-An, the ancient capital of the Tang Dynasty, had conceived the idea, in order to complete his study of Buddhism, of undertaking the journey to penetrate into India, by the overland route, and he left China intending to reach India through a south-western route. (India was then called Wu Tien Chu). But unfortunately when he reached as far as Lo Yueh Kwo (ancient state lying in the eastern part of Nepal or somewhere between Burma and Nepal) he met with an accident and died (history says he was attacked by a tiger). Although, as is already known, many missions were sent to this country, for the purpose of studying Buddhism from distinguished Chinese priests, notably under the Tang dynasty, the above is the only one instance of a Japanese mission attempting to reach India by the overland route through the south-west of China.

I mention this historical incident by the present time thinking it may be of interest as this is not much known even among the literary societies.

The religion of Buddhism is, as is already known, divided into two broad and general classes of (Ta-ch'eng) Major accomplishment, (Siao-ch'eng) Minor Accomplishment.

The major accomplishment, if I may so translate it, is that part of the Buddhist doctrine which exclusively comprises the philosophical system of teaching, or in other words, the principle of instruction by the process of rational reasoning both inductive and deductive; it is rendered easier and more agreeable by the aid of examples taken from nature and observations which were supposed to have been already in existence in India in a high degree of perfection. Hence this part of the Buddhist religion was only attainable by those who had already gone through the preliminary instruction in the minor part of the principles and is therefore more suited to highly educated minds, being in such a state as to be fully prepared to grasp the most subtle and intricate reasoning.

Whilst the minor part includes those which are much simpler in their nature, and is therefore naturally suited for easy comprehension by uneducated minds which require no reasoning, but simply to follow the precepts in which they are taught, as to believe in the existence of the future world, such as Paradise or the future abode full of promise of sensual pleasure, to be given as a recompense to those who while they were in this actual world behaved through-out in a righteous manner; and Hell wherein every sort of imaginable torture is inflicted on the souls of those who, being marked with wickedness in their conduct while alive, are condemned to deserve eternal punishment. The former aims at leading mankind to the highest degree of morality by means of profound and argumentative persuasion or philosophical process, if I may call it so, while in the latter the same object is sought by means of compulsion or fear to be implanted on the mind, by picturing to itself some state of eternal punishment awaiting them in the world to which they may be supposed to go after death for the vices they had committed while alive. Such is a rough outline I have tried briefly to sketch showing the historical facts connected with Buddhism in our country as well as the broad divisions existing in that religion.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chinkiang, 11th March, 1889.

The weather here lately has been very unsettled. A quantity of rain has fallen which was very much needed and our hills are commencing to look green. Last night we were visited by a heavy thunder-storm, the lightning at times being very vivid.

Mr. A. Novion, our late Commissioner of Customs, left here yesterday on a well-deserved long leave of absence. During his term of office he has quite gained the good opinion of the whole community, and we are united in wishing him a pleasant voyage and a safe return. I have not heard definitely who is to be his successor.

BAZAINE'S MEXICAN BRIDE.

General Rudolphe Gunner, one of the most noted commanders of Maximilian's armies during the Mexican Revolution, said at Dallas, Texas, the other day: "It is strange that the press, which is devoting so much space to the late Marshal Bazaine, never says anything about his marriage with the beautiful lady who showed so much heroism in sharing the woes of her husband. I have not in any paper read her maiden name. She was Señora Pepita Pena, a sprightly and charming young lady of rare accomplishments, who, with her mother, resided in the City of Mexico, where they derived a bare competency from the rents of an embarrassed hacienda."

"Marshal Bazaine, who had met her at ball, fell charmed with his military glory, for he was about fifty-seven and she only eighteen. They were married in the chapel of the Emperor's palace. During the ceremony I stood near the Emperor, holding between my hands my silver helmet, in which was a deed from the Emperor to the bride, conferring on her the beautiful villa Buena Vista, which had been the gift to him of the City of Mexico and in which Marshal Bazaine had been residing."

"At the conclusion of the ceremony I handed the deed to the Emperor, and he gave it to the bride as a token of esteem. It was indeed an immense gift, as the villa was worth \$150,000. The statement so commonly circulated that the Emperor conferred the title of Duke on Bazaine, which of course makes Mrs. Bazaine a Duchess, is not founded on fact. The Emperor did not create a nobility in Mexico. Before the religious marriage to which I have referred, a civil marriage had been consummated in a small room, in which the only parties present were the Emperor, Marshal Bazaine, the bride, General Foyatier, General Boyer and myself, acting in the capacity of Commandant of the Palace. The incident of the occasion was General Foyatier, who at the conclusion of the civil ceremony, addressed the bride, assuring her that she was being raised to the highest rank that the Emperor could bestow upon her—a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon. Of course you understand that Napoleon called all his Marshals cousins!"

Washington Star.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste, and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. Rodway, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), Agents in Hongkong and China.

Today's Advertisements.

"THE PARADOX."

S. O. ABRELL, Director.

THE GRAND CONGLOMERATION

OF INTERNATIONAL ARTISTS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Gymnasts, Acrobats,

Jugglers, Equilibrists,

Pyramid, Wire and

Globe Performers, &c., &c.,

in conjunction with

A STUDY OF EDUCATED PONIES,

A SCHOOL OF HIGHLY TRAINED

DOGS AND MONKEYS,

AND

A TROUPE OF PERFORMING

PIGEONS,

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

TO-NIGHT!

in the large and comfortable Pavilion on the

ground lately occupied by

CHAIRMAN'S CIRCUS, at

BOWRINGTON.

Doors open at 8. Commence at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box for Six \$9.00

Single Seat in a Box 2.00

Chairs 1.00

Covered Seats 0.50

Gall. ry, 30 Cents;—Children and Military,

in uniform, 20 Cents

I. OLMAN, Business Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [331]

CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

THURSDAY, the 21st March, at 9 P.M.

A. M. Y. SHERWIN,

the distinguished PRIMA DONNA of COVENT GARDEN,

HER MAJESTY'S CRISTAL PALACE, &c.,

Acknowledged by Press and Public to be the

most accomplished Lyric Artist who has

ever visited the East, supported by her

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

comprising the following artists:

Miss MINNA FISCHER.

Mr. HENRY STOCKWELL.

Mr. ARTHUR SHERWIN.

Mr. JOHN LEMMONE.

Mr. GEO. CLUTSAM.

OPENING NIGHT,

Flow's Charming Opera

"MARTHA,"

preceded by a popular Concert.

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M.

HUGO GORLITZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [361]

NOTICE.

The Valuation of the Plant and Stock in

trade by Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON referred

to in the Prospectus of Messrs. A. G. GORDON

& Co., can be seen at the Offices of the

Undersigned. A. G. GORDON & Co.,

Pedder's Street. [360]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY AND

MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as

above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at

4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the

superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated

forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers

are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating

chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions

during the entire voyage. A duly qualified

Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [362]

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned, as agents for the above

Company, are prepared to accept FIRST

CLASS FOREIGN RISKS at 1 per cent. per

annum. W. HEWITT & Co. [364]

Hongkong, 20th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a Branch of our

establishment at Hongkong in the

HONG OF SWE CHEANG ENG, No. 48,

Bonham Strand West, under the Management

of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the

Firm. MALCAMPO & Co. [365]

Singapore, 20th March, 1889.

CATHAY CHAPTER,

No. 116.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the

above Chapter will be held in FRANKSON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 8.30 p.m. precisely. [367]

Hongkong, 20th March, 1889.

Today's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hos. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is

formed are to transact in the Colony of

Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases

and sales of Property, to advance monies on

Mortgage, to undertake the Management and

Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any

business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on applica-

tion at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's

Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro tem.)

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [368]

THE MARIA CHRISTINA CIGAR

FACTORY.

THE Melbourne Argus, referring to the

Tobacco exhibits in the Melbourne

Exhibition, thus describes the exhibit of the

above factory:—

In the minor courts proper there is a stand of

Manila cigars, for which Mr. Matthew Mitchell,

Gordon-buildings, Flinders-lane, is the Melbourne

agent, being the Maria Christina Factory,

established in Santa Cruz in 1883, and following

also closely upon the Government relinquishing

the monopoly in cigars. Of the 25 brands of

cigars, ranging in value (wholesale, of course)

from \$50 to \$7 per thousand, the company

divide their cigars into two classes, the one of a

dozen brands being enclosed in a spiral wrapper,

while in the other thirteen the wrapper is

laid on straight. The first lot include all the

more expensive cigars, seven of the dozen,

which are all packed in boxes of 50 each,

varying in price from \$20 to \$50 per thousand.

The finest cigars sent by the company to

Melbourne are the Alfonso's, and after it in

order come Primos de Estrella, Brevas de Perez,

Imperiales de Estrella, and Regalias de Jimeno.

The Primos de Estrella are the heaviest cigars

made by the company, a thousand of them turn-

ing the scale at 21lb. Spanish weight. The

ordinary trade cigars are very attractively

displayed in this case, and as far as appearances

indicate merit, there would seem to be little

room for choice, as much the same trouble has

been taken with them as with the more expen-

sive brands. The variety of the patterns in the

case is not less noticeable than the sameness in

colour and shape of cigars from the same box

and bundle, showing that the labour is expert

and the sorting cleverly done. In the 13 brands,

varying in price from 9 to 16 dollars per thou-

sand, there is wide room for choice without any

material alteration in price. In buying whole-

sale, however, the cost varies very materially in

proportion as the number of cigars in each box

is increased. Cigars which in the price list of

the company cost \$14 per thousand in boxes

of 100 each are reduced to \$10 per thousand

when the number in each box is increased to 500.

The whole of the cigars in the case are made

entirely from the Manila leaf grown by the

Company. Two of the brands, Leonessa and

Moriones de Oroquieta, each quoted at \$20

per thousand, are said to correspond very closely

with the quality of good Havannas.

Messrs. BRANDAO & Co. of this Colony,

are the local Agents for this factory, and have

samples of all the different brands. [369]

NOTICE.

MADAME KORFF begs to announce to the

Residents of Hongkong that she is

prepared to give LESSONS in SINGING, MUSIC,

and HARMONY; and she is also desirous of

forming a PUBLIC CLASS for the teaching of

these Subjects.

Madame Korff will be glad to receive

Applications from Ladies and Gentlemen, at

her temporary Address, Room 28, VICTORIA

HOTEL, Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [363]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF JEWELRY & WATCHES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 21st March, 1889, at 3 P.M., at his

Sale Room, Duddell Street,

for account of whom it may concern,

A large quantity of VALUABLE JEWELRY,

Comprising:—Chinese-made GOLD CHAINS,

GOLD BRACELETS, EARDROPS, PLAIN

and SET with STONES, DIAMOND, PEAR

